

XVI. *Additions to the Longicornia of Mexico and Central America, with notes on some previously-recorded species.* By CHARLES J. GAHAN, M.A., F.E.S.

[Read November 2nd, 1892.]

PLATE XII.

THE present contribution may be taken as a supplement to the paper by the late Mr. H. W. Bates, which has already appeared in the 'Transactions' for this year. Twenty new species are described, of which nineteen belong to the family *Lamiidae*; the remaining species is placed in a new genus of *Prionidae*. One new genus of *Lamiidae* is characterised. With these additions the number of Longicornia recorded from Mexico and Central America is brought up to a total of 1372 species.

LASIOGASTER, gen. nov.

(Male). Mandibles and front of head subvertical, the latter transversely depressed near the base, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles. Last joint of the palpi in the form of an elongated triangle. Eyes large, encroaching considerably upon the cheeks, which are reduced to two small triangular processes, one on each side. Antennæ surpassing but little the middle of the elytra; first joint short and stout, third to fifth subequal, each much shorter than the first; sixth to tenth gradually increasing in length; eleventh as long as the four preceding joints taken together; each of the joints from the third to the tenth provided at its outer distal angle with a long slender ramus, which is slightly flattened and dilated towards its free extremity. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, slightly uneven above, anterior margin very feebly sinuate; the lateral carina of each side confined to the posterior half, where, commencing just above the outer angle of the cotyloid cavity, it passes obliquely upwards to join the basal margin, and at its junction with the latter forms a slightly projecting angle. Elytra moderately elongate, parallel-sided, rounded at their extremity, with the sutural angles briefly

spined; each with three very distinct costæ, of which the innermost is much shorter than the other two. Legs of moderate length, somewhat compressed; the femora slightly dilated above the middle. Prosternal process slightly arched. Metathoracic episterna narrowly truncate behind. Abdomen rather broadly subtruncate at the apex; each of the first three segments with a large and sharply limited tomentose depression in the middle.

This genus will be best placed in the group *Mono-desminæ*, of which it possesses all the essential characters. It may be easily distinguished from the other genera belonging to this group by the structure of the male antennæ. The median tomentose depressions on the first three abdominal segments of the male form a character unique, so far as I at present know, among the *Prionidæ*.

*Lasiogaster costipennis*, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus sparse pubescens; capite antennisque dense scabrosoque punctatis; prothorace dense minus valde punctato; elytris (sutura margineque et costis tribus utrinque, fuscis, exceptis) albido-testaceis, nitidis, sat dense punctatis, inter costas subplanatis vel longitudinaliter depressis. Long. 23, lat. 7.5 mm.

*Hab.* BRITISH HONDURAS, COROSAL (obtained from Mrs. C. V. Wickham).

The inner costa of each elytron begins at its basal margin, and does not extend for more than about one-third of its length; the median costa arises in the basal depression above the shoulder, takes a course backwards, at first directed slightly towards the suture, and then almost parallel to the suture for the remainder of its length, and ends at a short distance before the apex; the outer costa commences below and a little behind the shoulder, and ends, like the median costa, at a short distance from the apex.

*Deliathis pulchra*, Thoms.

Two additional examples, one from Trapiche grande, Vera Paz (*Conradt*), the other from Escuintla, Guatemala (*Conradt*), agree with the Guatemalan specimen placed in this species by Bates, in having a bluish grey tomentum in the place occupied by the black and glabrous elytral vittæ of the ordinary form. In the specimen from Escuintla the two yellowish tawny bands of each elytron have widened out and coalesced along the posterior half.

*Deliathis Batesi*, Gahan.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. ii., p. 398.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Acapulco in Guerrero (*Höge*).

The single specimen sent by Herr Höge presents all the characters of the two examples from which the species was originally described. For these two examples no more precise locality than Mexico was known.

The species is easily to be recognised by the unicolorous yellowish tawny pubescence of the elytra, which is interrupted by numerous rounded shining black spots. The mesosternal process is only slightly produced forwards at its antero-inferior border.

*Deliathis diluta*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 11).

*D. buqueti* similis sed vittis fulvis elytrorum pallidioribus, maculisque nigris glabris majoribus, et præcipue mesosterno antice recto, non producto. ♀. Long. 32—40, lat. 10—11·5 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula, 6000 ft., and Omilteme, 8000 ft., in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); Acapulco (*Höge*).

This species somewhat resembles *D. Buqueti*, Taslé, in its style of coloration. The pubescence of the elytra consists of two very pale tawny-yellow longitudinal bands on each elytron, alternating with two of a bluish white colour. These bands are much interrupted by rather large, more or less rounded glabrous black spots, so that in some specimens their character is not so evident, the pubescence in such cases appearing in the form of irregular reticulating patches.

The species may be distinguished from *D. Buqueti* and allied forms by the structure of the mesosternum; this has its ventral face horizontal, its anterior face vertical, so that the angle between them is almost exactly a right angle, being usually slightly less, sometimes a little greater.

In *D. Batesi* and *D. pulchra* the mesosternum is distinctly, though occasionally but slightly, produced forwards at its antero-inferior angle; in *D. Buqueti* it is more strongly produced forwards; while in *D. nivea* it is so strongly directed downwards and forwards as to form a large and conspicuous tubercle.

*Parysatis perplexa*, sp. n.

Angusta, pube fulvo-brunnea sat dense oblecta; prothorace lateraliter minute obtuseque tuberculato, supra sparsim punctato; elytris modice sat irregulariterque punctatis, apicibus truncatis. Long. 12, lat. 3 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*Höge*).

Clothed with nearly uniform tawny brown pubescence. Prothorax feebly and somewhat obtusely tubercled on the middle of each side; sparsely and not very strongly punctured above along each side of a longitudinal median smooth space. Elytra moderately and somewhat irregularly punctured; each with a feebly raised longitudinal costa at a short distance from the suture, and with a few almost obsolete lines external to it. Apices of the elytra truncate. Antennæ a little longer than the body; the scape about a fourth shorter than the third joint; the joints succeeding the third each narrowly ringed with pale grey at the base. Upper side of tarsi greyish.

This species may be recognised by its nearly uniform fulvous brown pubescence, combined with its moderate and somewhat irregular punctuation. (The punctures of the elytra, though placed along definite lines, are at very irregular intervals; so that an appearance of irregularity is given to their whole distribution.) In general facies the species more nearly resembles *Esthlogena albisetosa* than any species of *Parysatis*, but the presence of a narrow cicatrice at the apex of the scape requires that it should be placed in the latter genus.

*Parysatis nigratarsis*, Thoms.

Physis., ii., p. 120.

= *Parysatis flavescens*, Bates, Biologia C. A., Col., v., p. 112.

The Central American examples from which Bates described *P. flavescens* are specifically identical with specimens from Brazil and Bolivia in the British Museum collection. The latter answer very well to Thomson's description, and moreover carry the manuscript name *Hebestola nigratarsis* of Chevrolat, which has been quoted by Thomson.

*Ptericoptus fuscus*, Bates.

Biologia C. A., Col., vol. v., p. 345.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Xucumanatlan, 7000 ft., and Amula, 6000 ft., in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); Cuernavaca in Morelos (*Höge*).

This species was described from a single Mexican specimen, the precise locality of which was not known.

*Ecyrus arcuatus*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 2).

♀. Brunneo cinereoque pubescens; capitis fronte et vertice ochraceo-albis; hoc postice leviter bituberculato; elytris fascia submediana transversim fortiterque arcuata, sordide-alba, et antice linea brevi nigra transversim arcuata; utrisque lineis quatuor breviter penicillatis. Long. 8—11 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

This species resembles *E. dasycerus*, Say, but is somewhat larger, and may be distinguished by the distinct backwardly-bowed band of dirty white pubescence which crosses the elytra just in front of the middle. In front of this band the elytra have a brownish pubescence like that of the prothorax; behind it they are more or less cinereous. Midway between the band and the base there is a short transversely arcuate black line. The elytra are somewhat coarsely punctured, and each has (including the sutural rows) four series of short backwardly-directed pencils of fulvous brown hairs. The antennæ of the female are a little longer than the body, and have a thin fringe of greyish hairs underneath; on the inner ventral surface of the antennæ near the apex of the fourth and along almost the whole length of each of the succeeding joints there are narrow, slightly depressed, longitudinal areas, over which the ordinary coarse pubescence is replaced by exceedingly minute hairs. This character of the antennæ, which is met with also in the other two species\* of the genus, and is apparently common to both sexes, recalls a somewhat similar character which is to be found in the *Ceroplesides*.

---

\* *Ecyrus exiguus*, Lec., is (as was pointed out to me some time ago by Dr. Horn) the male of *Ecyrus dasycerus*, Say. Though the former is stated by Thomson to be the type of his genus *Ebaceres*, the characters given for this genus by no means apply to it. Leconte's *Ecyrus exiguus* and Thomson's *Ebaceres exiguus* are evidently two very distinct species, and neither seems to me to be identical with the species which I find in the Dejeanian collection under the name of *Erocetrus exiguus*, Dej.

*Spalacopsis similis*, sp. n.

Fusco-ferruginea, pube fulvo-grisea haud dense pubescens; prothorace dense punctato, quam basi elytrorum haud angustiori, supra lineis tribus pallidioribus; elytris dense sublineatimque punctatis, utrisque lateraliter unicostatis. Long. 12 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Acapulco in Guerrero (*Höge*).

Dark reddish brown, with a greyish or fulvous grey pubescence, which is somewhat uniformly spread and scarcely thick enough to conceal the punctuation of the head and thorax, while it leaves the stronger punctures of the elytra clearly visible. The elytra at the base are not broader than the base of the prothorax; they are slightly constricted a short distance behind the base, and attain their greatest width a little distance beyond the middle; their apices are cut away very obliquely from the suture, so that they appear somewhat divergent. Each elytron has a single longitudinal costa, disappearing in front, which is placed along the angle between the dorsal and lateral face. The row of punctures contiguous to this costa on the dorsal side is more conspicuous than the rest.

From *S. variegata*, Bates, which it somewhat resembles in shape, this species may be distinguished by its much more uniform coloration, and by the absence of the second (dorsal) costa from the elytra.

*Spalacopsis fusca*, sp. n.

Precedenti similis sed minor, nigro-fusca, griseo tenuissime pubescens. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ —9 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Acapulco in Guerrero (*Höge*).

Blackish brown, with a faint greyish pubescence. Head and prothorax rather thickly punctured. Elytra distinctly punctured, and having the punctures arranged in rather closely approximated rows, with an impunctate and scarcely raised interval along the dorso-lateral edge; this subcostiform interval disappears anteriorly and posteriorly. The dark colour of the elytra is lightened by a faint reddish tint.

This species differs from the preceding by its smaller size, scantier pubescence, and darker coloration. The prothorax is without lines of paler pubescence. The impunctate interval between the dorsal and lateral face of each elytron is not distinctly raised nor costiform, as in *S. similis*.



*Tessarecephora arachnoides*, Thoms.

To the localities previously known for this species may be added Acapulco in Guerrero, from which Herr Höge has sent one example. This appears to be the most northern limit yet recorded.

HOMEOPHLEUS, gen. nov.

*Female.* Form broad and robust. Head flattened in front, widened out at the base, with the cheeks rather long and prominent. Eyes emarginate, with the lower lobes somewhat transverse. Antennæ about one-third longer than the body, ten-jointed, with the tenth joint very short, the first joint stout and clavate, the third longer than the first, and slightly thickened towards the apex. Prothorax transverse, with two tubercles on the disk, and furnished on each side with a median conical tubercle, and, lower down, a smaller anterior tubercle. Elytra much broader across their base than the base of the prothorax; their length to their united breadth in the ratio of about 3 to 2; sides subparallel; apices broadly and conjointly rounded. Femora strongly clavate; tibiæ regular, those of the middle pair grooved obliquely on their outer face. Claws of tarsi divaricate. Intercostal processes of the pro- and mesosterna very broad and flat. Cotyloid cavities open on the outside.

This genus appears to be allied to *Onychocerus*, Serv., the species of which it closely resembles by its rather short robust form, the inequalities of its elytral surface, and its general bark-like style of coloration; it has, however, much broader sternal processes than *Onychocerus*, and is further to be distinguished by the less number of joints to, and the absence of a claw-like terminal joint from, the female antennæ.

*Homœophleus licheneus*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 6).

Cinereo-pubescent, atro fuscoque plagiatus; prothoracis disco medio fusco tuberculis duobus nigris nitidis munito; elytris basi sparsim granulatis, utrisque tuberculo magno basali et costis tribus obtusis, munitis. Long. 21, lat. 10 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero, 6000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*).

Pubescence ashy grey in colour, with blackish and brownish patches. Head sparsely punctured, ashy grey on the sides and lower part of the front, brown above. Prothorax sparsely punctured, the punctures almost wholly confined to the sides and mar-

gins of the pronotum. Elytra with small shining black granules sparsely spread on the basal fifth or sixth, and extending on to the summits of the two large tubercles or humps, which are placed—one on either side—a little behind the base; behind these tubercles there is on each elytron a large oblique depression, succeeded by three broad irregular longitudinal grooves or depressions, which form the intervals between the costæ. The elytra appear to be without punctuation beyond a few scattered punctures near the middle of their length. The dark patches are almost absent from the basal fourth of the disk of the elytra, but there is a large almost black patch extending from the base backwards on each side below the shoulder.

*Oreodera affinis*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 14).

Capite, prothorace, elytrisque basi et corpore subtus fulvo-brunneis; elytris pone basin albo-griseis utrisque plagis tribus viridi-fulvis; prothorace supra tuberculis duobus distinctis; elytris utrisque pone basin fasciculato-cristatis; apicibus obliquiter truncatis fere rotundatis. Long. 12.5 mm.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*).

Head, thorax, base of elytra, and under side of body clothed with a fulvous brown pubescence. The rest of the elytra with a close greyish white pubescence, interrupted on each by three greenish or fulvous green transverse plægæ or fasciæ, the first of which immediately succeeds the basal fulvous brown band, and reaches the suture on the inner side; the second, placed just behind the middle, is more distinct, but does not reach the suture; the third forms a spot at the apex. The colour of these bands and spots seems to be due to a fulvous brown pubescence laid on a dark olive-green derm; while the part of the derm covered by the whitish pubescence is apparently of a testaceous colour. Near the base of each elytron there is a short crest surmounted by a tuft composed chiefly of fulvous hairs with a few darker hairs behind.

This species seems closely allied to *O. costaricensis*, Thoms., from which it is to be distinguished by the colours of the elytra, and by the more distinct basal crest and tuft on each elytron. The punctuation also is scarcely evident, except along the lateral margins of the elytra.

*Acanthoderes piperatus*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 4).

Griseo-fulvescens, punctis numerosis fuscis maculatus; prothorace lateraliter subacute tuberculato, supra bituberculato dense



punctato, medio haud carinato; scutello fusco, marginibus fulvescentibus; elytris supra convexis, haud costatis, griseo fulvescenteque pubescentibus, dense sat fortiterque punctatis, punctis fuscolimbatis; utroque elytro macula parva pone medium fusca; corpore subtus pedibusque fuscis griseo subtiliter pubescentibus; antennis ( $\sigma$ ) quam corpore paullo longioribus, fuscis, articulis basi griseis. Long. 12 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

Head sparsely punctured in front; vertex with two closely approximated dark brown spots. Prothorax without a median dorsal carina; thickly and rather strongly punctured above, and with two tubercles on the disk. Elytra convex, without costa or basal umbone, deeply and rather thickly punctured anteriorly, with the punctures posteriorly as thickly distributed, but somewhat shallower, and each surmounted by a fuscous border; in addition to the numerous dark brown points thus spread over the whole elytra, there is a small irregularly rounded spot on each just behind the middle, while the conjunction of some of the points forms a similar but less distinct spot on each near the apex. Apices of elytra slightly obliquely truncate, the angles not produced. Prosternal process gradually declivous posteriorly; the mesosternal somewhat more abruptly declivous in front.

In addition to this species there is only one other of the genus, so far as I know, in which the elytra are without either a costa or basal umbone. This species (*A. morrisii*, Uhler), which I have not seen, has a distinct zigzag or M-shaped band behind the middle of each elytron, and so appears to differ sufficiently from the present species.

*Acanthoderes signatus*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 3, ♀).

♀. Supra albo-cinereus, nigro ornatus; prothoracis disco vittis tribus nigris, medio carinato et utrinque tuberculato; scutello nigro, medio griseo; elytris basi sparsim granulatis, utrisque maculis vel plagis septem et punctis minimis nigris, apicibus truncatis; antennis medium elytrorum paullo excedentibus, articulis 30—50 apice subtus dense fimbriatis. Long. 13 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero, 7000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*).

Greyish white, with black markings. Prothorax with a median narrow black vitta, which ends in a small triangular dilatation in front and behind, and with a shorter black vitta passing from the

summit of each of the two conical tubercles of the disk to the base of the prothorax. Elytra each with an obtuse costa, which anteriorly is somewhat more prominent, and furnished above with minute granules; some similar granules are placed over the shoulders. The black spots or markings are seven in number on each elytron; four (1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th) being placed along the side, and three on the disk; the second is shaped somewhat like the Greek letter  $\gamma$ , the sixth like a  $v$ . Some small black points form a row on each side of the apical half of the suture. Apices of the elytra truncate. Legs and under side of body with a greyish white pubescence; tibiae ringed with fuscous; tarsi above, first joint excepted, dark brown. Antennae in the female extending a little beyond the middle of the elytra, grey, with the last two joints and the apices of the preceding joints brownish black; apices of the third, fourth, and fifth joints with a short thick fringe of black hairs underneath.

A small specimen from Chiapas (length, 8 mm.), in the British Museum collection, appears to be the male of this, or of a very closely allied species. In this specimen the last three joints of the antennae, as well as the apices of the preceding joints, are rather thickly ciliate underneath; the dorsal costae of the elytra can be distinguished only near the base, and the basal granules are wanting; the fourth and fifth black spots of each elytron are united to form a very irregular transverse fascia extending from the outer margin almost up to the suture; the sides of the prothorax below the lateral tubercles are entirely fuscous; the under side of the body and the femora underneath are so scantily furnished with greyish hairs that they appear almost entirely black.

*Acanthoderes* sp.

One imperfect example of this species was taken at Mexico city (*Höge*). It appears to be closely allied to, and may perhaps be only a variety of, *A. nigritarsis*.

*Acanthoderes nigritarsis*, White.

Cat. Longic. Col. Brit. Mus., ii., p. 363.

= *A. sylvanus*, Bates, Biol. Cent. Amer., Col., v., p. 141.

*Leptostylus arciferus*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 8).

Fulvo-brunneo-pubescent, elytris inter medium apicemque fascia angusta nigra valde sinuata, et paullo ante hanc fascia minus distincta  $\Lambda$ -formante; prothorace lateraliter obtuse tuberculato, disco inæquali antice binodoso; elytris utrisque lineis tribus leviter elevatis, fasciculis minutis pilorum nigrorum munitis; apicibus obliquiter truncatis, subrotundatis; antennis griseo-testaceis, articulis apice angustim fuscis. Long. 9—10 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*Höge*); Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

With a fulvous brown pubescence, mixed with grey on the front of the head and towards the middle of the elytra. The elytra with two narrow black bands placed between the middle and the apex, the anterior less distinct and somewhat chevron-shaped, the posterior strongly bowed forwards in the middle, and at the sides curved round so that its outer extremities take a slightly forward direction. For a short distance in front of the anterior band the elytral pubescence has a paler greyish tint. Each elytron has two or three slightly raised lines, along which at intervals are placed minute tufts of short black hairs, with one somewhat larger than the rest near the anterior extremity of the innermost line. Body underneath and legs with a greyish pubescence. Antennæ ( $\sigma$ ) half as long again as the body, testaceous, with a grey pubescence, which is somewhat unequally distributed over the basal joints, these having in consequence a rather mottled appearance; apices of all the joints fuscous.

*Leiopus Batesi*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 9).

*Leiopus* sp., Bates, Biol. Cent. Amer., Col., vol. v., p. 393.

Brunneo-testaceus, cinereo-pubescent; elytris maculis punctisque fuscis adpersis; prothorace lateraliter paullo ante basin acute tuberculato; antennis quam corpore plus duplo longioribus, griseo-testaceis, articulis apice late infuscatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Iguala in Guerrero (*Höge*); Ventanas (*Forrer*).

Brownish testaceous; clothed with a rather dense pubescence, varying in colour from ashy white to brownish grey. Elytra with a number of small points and a few spots of a dark brown colour. Of the larger spots, one is placed dorsally on each elytron near the base, another a little further back at the side, and a third, slightly

transverse and oblique, is placed behind the middle. The sides of the prothorax are almost straight and gradually divergent from the front margin up to the summit of the lateral tubercles, behind which they are abruptly constricted. The apices of the elytra are somewhat obliquely truncate.

*Anisopodus brevis*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 12).

Depressa; prothorace supra griseo, maculis duabus fuscis; elytris cinereo-fulvis, vitta laterali, fascia angusta transversa subbasali, et plaga pone medium conjunctis nigro-fuscis; apicibus obliquiter truncatis, angulis obtusis. Long. 5—7 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero, 6000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*).

Head and prothorax with a greyish pubescence. Pronotum with two fuscous spots, which are sometimes almost obsolete. Elytra fulvous grey above; with a broad dark brown vitta on each side, which does not extend to the apex, and which is dilated above near its hinder extremity to form a plaga on the outer part of the flattened disk of the elytron; a similarly coloured narrow band crosses the elytra close up to the basal margin. The apices are cut obliquely backwards from the suture, with all the angles obtuse.

*Sympleurotis armatus*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 10, ♂).

*S. rudi* affinis et similis sed differt prothorace lateraliter pone medium tuberculo parvo conico armato; segmento ultimo abdominalis (♂) lamina dorsali profundius emarginata.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*): GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Head with a somewhat greyish or fulvous grey pubescence in front, passing into brownish above. Disk of prothorax with a median area covered with close brownish pubescence, at the outer limit of which, towards each side, are two small velvety black spots placed one in front of the other, and each marking the position of a small very feebly raised tuber; the sides of the prothorax have an ashy white pubescence, interrupted by a number of black points, and each is furnished, a little behind the middle, with a small conical tubercle (rather larger and more easily seen in the female example). Scutellum dark velvety brown, with a light brown or greyish centre. Elytra closely punctured, carinate on each side from the shoulder up to the middle. Anterior half of the disk of elytra brownish, with fuscous and ashy points; this is succeeded at the middle by an ill-defined greyish band; the sides

and posterior part of the elytra are of a dark olivaceous colour, varied with greyish and fuscous; near the apex is a fuscous olivaceous spot with a margin of pale fulvous. Body underneath with a greyish pubescence. Dorsal plate of the last abdominal segment of the male narrowly but very deeply emarginate, ventral plate feebly emarginate. Last abdominal segment of the female produced as in *Astynomus*, the dorsal valve attenuated and sharpened at the extremity, the ventral valve narrowly emarginate.

*Phæa phthisica*, Bates.

Biologia C. A., Col., vol. v., p. 197.

To the localities previously recorded may be added MEXICO, Tapachula in Chiapas, and Jalapa in Vera Cruz (*Höge*).

A number of examples of the variety described by Bates (*l. c.*, p. 425) have also been taken by Mr. H. H. Smith at Teapa in Tabasco. In this variety there is a fulvous vitta on each side of the disk of the prothorax, and the anterior margin of the disk is also fulvous. In the normal form the anterior margin only is fulvous, though sometimes there are traces of the lateral vittæ.

*Phæa unicolor*, sp. n.

*P. tenuatæ* affinis sed major et omnino nigra. Long. 8.5 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero, alt. 8000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*). One example.

Entirely black and nitid; slightly obscured only by some faint greyish setæ. Strongly and closely punctured. Prothorax cylindrical, slightly constricted at the base, where there is a tolerably distinct transverse groove; with a much feebler transverse groove close to the anterior margin; the disk without any trace of an umbone.

This species has a similar elongate and slender form to *P. tenuata*, Bates, and agrees very closely with this species in most other respects. It is, however, somewhat greater in size, and is entirely black.

*Tetraopes femoratus*, Lec.

Journ. Acad. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. i. (1847), p. 93; vol. ii., p. 157; Horn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. vii. (1878), pp. 48 and 49.

To the previously known localities may be added Mexico, Durango city, Aguas calientes city, Monterey in Nuevo Leon, and Tula in Hidalgo (*Höge*).

Bates had already, with some doubt, but, as it proves, correctly, referred a single example from Northern Sonora to this species. The considerable series of examples since sent by Herr Höge are mostly from Durango city; a few only from the other localities cited. These specimens all agree in having the first antennal joint and the femora red; the two front pairs of tibiae are usually dark red, but are in some cases almost entirely blackish; the hind tibiae are generally more or less black. The full number of elytral spots are usually present, and of a fair size; but one or both of the two antemedian spots of each elytron may be absent or much reduced in size. The prothoracic umbone is somewhat oblong in shape, its sides, which are sharply limited, being only slightly convex in outline; it is traversed along the middle by a feeble groove or depression, so that its surface is usually slightly concave from side to side. Many of the Mexican specimens agree very closely in every respect with a Californian example in the British Museum collection. In order to feel quite sure of the identity of the species, I have submitted a couple of specimens to Dr. Horn for his inspection, and he has kindly replied that they are without doubt to be referred to the *Tetraopes femoratus* of Leconte. The Mexican specimens come nearest, I think, to the varieties *basalis* and *oregonensis* of Leconte, as distinguished by Dr. Horn (*op. supra cit.*); and I have reason to believe that one or more of the other Mexican species will, on comparison with authentic North American specimens, prove to belong to other varieties of *femoratus*.

*Mecas marmorata*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 7).

Elongata, pube grisea fulvo-varia obtecta; capite prothoraceque et elytris punctatis, his supra planis, medio leviter depressis; antennis ( $\sigma$ ) quam corpore paullo longioribus, articulis 1o, 2o, 11oque nigro-fuscis, articulis 3o ad 7um subtus cinereis, supra testaceis vel fuscis, articulis 8o ad 10um omnino cinereis. Long. 10—13 mm.

*Hab.* Mexico, Amula (6000 ft.) and Xucumanatlan (7000 ft.) in Guerrero (*H. II. Smith*).



Elongate, narrow. Prothorax with the sides parallel. Elytra flattened above and slightly depressed towards the middle. The entire body clothed with a mixed pubescence of grey and pale fulvous, the latter being condensed in places to form numerous small patches. Antennæ a little longer than the body in the male, with the first, second, and last joints blackish brown, with the under sides and bases of the joints from the third to the seventh, and the whole of joints eighth to tenth, pale cinereous; the upper side of the joints third to seventh, especially towards their apices, fuscous testaceous; the last joint is slightly thicker and scarcely longer than the preceding joint.

*Cirrhicera conspicua*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 13, ♀).

Nigra, fasciis flavo-ochraceis ornata; antennis nigris, articulis 5o, 6oque subtus dense, articulis 1o ad 4um minus dense ciliatis. Long. 15—16 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, R. Papagaio in Guerrero, 1200 ft. (*H. H. Smith*).

Head (excepting a narrow median portion of vertex), sides of prothorax, a broad triangular plaga at the base of the elytra, a spot under each shoulder, and a broad transverse fascia behind the middle, clothed with a thick bright ochreous yellow pubescence. Sides of the meso- and meta-sterna, and of the first two abdominal segments, similarly clothed in the male. Legs in the male testaceous yellow.

The female differs from the male by its slightly shorter antennæ, its rounded (instead of slightly sinuate) apical margin to the abdomen, and by having the first three abdominal segments clothed with yellow pubescence; while the last two have each a spot of the same colour on each side; the femora also in the single female before me are almost black, and the first three joints of the tarsi dark brown.

*Cirrhicera basalis*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 5, ♂).

Fusco-testacea, griseo subtiliter pubescens, niveo ornata; prothorace utrinque vitta lata nivea; elytris macula parva nivea utrinque ad basin extremam, et maculis duabus sutura conjunctis paullo pone medianam; lateribus meso-, metathoracisque et maculis duabus abdominis utrinque niveis. Long. 7—10½ mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Venta de Peregrino and R. Papagaio, both in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); Acapulco (*Smith and Höge*).

This species somewhat closely resembles *C. niveo-signata*, Thoms., but may be at once distinguished by the position of the basal white spots of the elytra. These are placed at the extreme base in the former, while in the latter they are a short distance from the basal margin.

In addition to the usual difference in the length of the antennæ, and the shape of the abdomen, the males of the present species differ from the females by the thicker pubescence on the front of the head, which may be greyish or even whitish in colour, and by having the lateral spot on the first abdominal segment equal to or larger than the spot on the second segment. In the female the first spot is much smaller than the second. In the females also the femora are more or less black, while in the males they are pale testaceous.

*Malacosylus humilis*, Bates.

Biologia C. A., Col., vol. v., p. 223.

One male specimen only was known to Mr. Bates when he wrote his description. Mr. H. H. Smith has since sent a long series, including both male and female examples, from the following localities in Guerrero:—Omiteme (8000 ft.), Xucumanatlan (7000 ft.), and Chilpancingo (4600 ft.).

The female differs from the male by its somewhat shorter and relatively broader form; by its shorter, thicker, and more densely fringed third antennal joint; the front of the head also is black and glossy, excepting a slight patch of greyish or fulvous pubescence on each side beneath the antennal tubercle; the lateral fulvous vittæ of the prothorax only exceptionally extend on to the humeral depression at the base of the elytra in the female, while they very generally do so in the male; the tarsi of the females are entirely black, while in the males the first three joints of the anterior tarsi are more or less yellowish. In some examples of both sexes the fulvous vittæ of the prothorax have extended dorsally so as to cover part of the anterior half of the disk; while in one small male almost the whole upper surface of the head and prothorax is covered with fulvous pubescence. These examples differ in no other respect from the typical form, with which they are, in

fact, connected by almost insensible gradations. It is otherwise with the two following varieties, which might indeed, with some show of reason, be regarded as distinct species.

*Malacoscyclus humilis* var. *grisescens*.

*M. humili typico* differt prothoracis disco elytrisque pube grisea vel fulvo-grisea obtectis, corpore subtus versus latera (♂) cinereo pubescente.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Omilteme (8000 ft.), Chilpancingo (4600 ft.), and Xucumanatlan (7000 ft.), in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

The specimens which I have placed together under the above name agree very closely in general form and structure with the more typical forms of *M. humilis*. Their coloration is, however, so distinct that I have thought it well to give this variety a separate name. The whole of the upper side, with the exception of the usual fulvous vittæ on the prothorax, is covered by a more or less dense dark grey or fulvous grey pubescence; the under side of the female has a somewhat similar pubescence, but in the male the pubescence of the under side varies from pale greyish to ashy white, with always a distinct patch of the latter colour, sometimes mixed with fulvous, along the sides of the meso- and meta-thorax.

*Malacoscyclus humilis*, Bates, var. *fulvescens*.

(Pl. XII., fig. 16, ♀).

*M. humili typico* differt elytris testaceis, pube fulvescente fere omnino denseque obtectis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Omilteme and Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Three examples only of this very distinct variety were taken. The elytral derm, which is almost entirely testaceous in colour, is so closely covered by a pale tawny pubescence that the punctuation is very inconspicuous, and in places quite invisible. In the ordinary form, and in the preceding variety, the rather close and moderately strong punctuation is clearly enough discernible, though it should be mentioned that in one female example of the var. *grisescens* the punctuation is almost as much concealed as in the present variety.

This variety has a strong resemblance in colour and facies to *Hemilophus prolixus*, Bates, from which it may, however, be easily distinguished by the structure of the antennæ.

*Malacoseylus bivittatus*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 15, ♂).

Niger, griseo vel fulvo-griseo sat dense pubescens; capite supra vittis duabus albidis, antice convergentibus et inter antennas conjunctis; prothorace elytrisque utrinque albedo-vittatis; elytris ad apices angustim rotundatis; carinis lateralibus paullo pone apicem evanescentibus. Long. 11—14 mm.

(♂). Antennis quam corpore vix brevioribus; articulo 3o quam 1o vel 4o sesqui longiori; articulis 3o, 4oque basi testaceis.

(♀). Antennis dimidium corporis vix excedentibus; articulo 3o incrassato dense sed breviterque nigro-fimbriato, quam articulo 1o vel 4o paullo longiori; articulis 4o ad 6um plus minusve testaceis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Omilteme (8000 ft.) and Chilpancingo (4600 ft.) in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

The diverging dingy white vittæ of the vertex of the head are continuous behind with the two vittæ, one on each side, of the prothorax; these again join at the base the two vittæ which run along the elytra, one on each side immediately above the lateral carina. The prothorax and elytra are rather strongly and thickly punctured, the prothorax somewhat less thickly than the elytra. At the apex each elytron is narrowed to an obtuse point, and in this region the punctures are almost obsolete.

This species differs from the other members of the genus in the rather narrow apices of its elytra; and, in common with the preceding species, it differs in one or two other important respects from the more typical representatives of the genus. The third joint of the antennæ is relatively much shorter in both sexes, and in the female it is very distinctly thickened. The head also does not exhibit the broad depression above between the antennal tubercles, which is to be seen in *M. cirratus*, Germ., and other South American species.

*Lycidola levipeunis*, sp. n. (Pl. XII., fig. 1).

Nigra, fulvo-fasciata; elytris pone tertiam partem basalem fortiter dilatata, apice late nigro-cyanea, submetallica; antennis (♀) apicem elytrorum haud attingentibus, articulis tertio quartoque crassatis, subæqualibus, dense ciliatis, utrisque quam primo paullo longioribus. Long. 26, lat. ad hum. 9 mm.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).

Head black, with the front, the cheeks, a short vitta behind each eye, and a median dorsal vitta fulvous. Prothorax black, with a broad fulvous vitta on each side. Elytra with their sides straight and parallel to about the end of the anterior third, and thence strongly diverging to enclose the posterior flattened and laterally rounded expansion, which occupies about the hinder two-thirds of the elytra. The upper surface exhibits scarcely any indication of raised lines, and is crossed by two fulvous bands—one at the base, the other somewhat broader and with a strongly indented posterior margin—placed just behind the middle. Between the latter band and the apex the elytra are dark blue, with a somewhat metallic tint. Body underneath black, with the middle of the metasternum and the hind part of the prosternum yellowish testaceous. Last abdominal ventral segment strongly convex, its hind margin angularly incised in the middle.

In this species the lateral expansion of the elytra commences farther back from the base than in the other members of the genus, and this character, together with the almost complete absence of raised lines from the elytra, will serve for its recognition.

*Note.*—Dr. Horn has directed my attention to an error in synonymy, which occurs in Bates's last paper (*ante*, p. 161). Bates places *Cyllene robinice*, Forst., and *C. pictus*, Drury, as synonyms of the same species, having evidently overlooked Horn's paper (*Trans. Amer. Soc.*, viii., 1880, p. 136), in which the two forms are shown to be quite distinct. The species which Bates had in view, and which is to be recorded as occurring in Mexico is *Cyllene pictus*.

---

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

---

- FIG. 1. *Lycidola levipennis*.  
2. *Ecyrus arcuatus*.  
3. *Acanthoderes signatus*, ♀.  
4.       ,,       *piperatus*.  
5. *Cirrhicera basalis*, ♂.  
6. *Homœophlæus licheneus*.  
7. *Mecas marmorata*.  
8. *Leptostylus areiferus*.  
9. *Leiopus Batesi*.  
10. *Sympleurotis armatus*. ♂.  
11. *Deliathis diluta*.  
12. *Anisopodus brevis*.  
13. *Cirrhicera conspicua*, ♀.  
14. *Oreodera affinis*.  
15. *Malacoscyclus bivittatus*, ♂.  
16.       ,,       *humilis*, var. *fulvescens*, ♀.